

Ancient Gardens of North America

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Native Americans, like many other ancient civilisations, were clued in on the inner-workings of nature. They found ways to harmonise with it, taking advantage of biological cycles and utilising astute observation to make abundance seem almost fortuitous. But, it wasn't all luck. Sometimes colonisers simply didn't (and still don't) recognise the guiding hand behind these highly productive, innately cooperative systems that were in place when they arrived. We continue to pay a price for that oversight today, and our payments may have only just begun.

One of the reasons permaculture is such an appealing methodology for creating sustainable homes, gardens, and lifestyles in the modern world is that it so often harkens back to ancient techniques, adopting the logic behind them whilst imbuing them with today's technological advancements. In this interplay between bygone ingenuity and mechanical diggers, wells of inspiration spring forth for innovative design that keeps us comfortable and, at the same time, emboldens nature to put forth its best work on our behalf.

With that in mind, perhaps now—amidst Pacific Coast wildfires, cues of hurricanes in the Atlantic, and a pandemic putting the brakes on consume-it-all capitalism—is a good time to revisit what was happening in the gardens of North America a few hundred years ago, before colonisation. Maybe we don't want to

live exactly that way today, minus the internet and all that good stuff, but maybe there are some answers for today's problems that were overlooked back then.

Chinampas

Often noted as perhaps the most productive and sustainable agricultural system the world has ever seen, [chinampas were an Aztec technique \(adopted from an earlier civilization](#) they conquered), and essentially Mexico City is fed by what used to be incredibly soggy swampland. Chinampas were a clever method of converting very difficult land, agriculturally speaking, like this into multiple layers of production that continually renewed itself.

What they did was took low-lying wet land and dug canals through it, piling the sides of the canals with alternating levels of mud and decaying vegetation excavated during the process. The canals were used for fish and aquatic plants, and the very fertile "floating islands", about four meters wide and whatever length made sense, had diverse crop plants growing on them, as well as over the channels between them.

The canals were periodically dredged to keep the waterways deep enough for canoes and the land fertile from the rich silt added to the garden beds. In addition to providing aquatic production, the canals functioned as a network of transportation for harvesting and tending to the chinampas. It requires much less energy, be it human-power or engine-driven, to float crops to their destination rather than move them over land.

See also:

<https://midwestpermaculture.com/2012/12/chinampas-gardens/>

<http://www.chinampas.info/>

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Low-Maintenance Forest Garden Offers 500 Edible Plants

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Instead of neat rows of monoculture, forest gardens combine fruit and nut trees, shrubs, herbs, vines and perennial vegetables together in one seemingly wild setting.

This type of agroforestry mimics natural ecosystems and uses the space available in a sustainable way.

UK-based [Martin Crawford](#) is one of the pioneers of forest gardening.

Starting out with a flat field in 1994, his land has been transformed into a woodland and serves as an educational resource for others interested in forest gardening.

This short film by [Thomas Regnault](#) focuses on Crawford's forest garden, which is abundant, diverse, edible, and might be one answer to the future of food systems.



See also [How to Design and Build a Forest Garden](#)

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